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BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

MS 024-080 List 'WS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

CITY OF PASS CHRISTIAN
Public Water Supply Name

	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer noe report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please .	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
سبينا	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: 6 126/69
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /
سي	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper. SUN HERALD
	Date Published: 676109
I*1	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
0 /	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address; www,
CERT	TRICATION
the for	by certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is sent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Nome	Title (Mendent, Mayor, Owner, des) 6-29-09 Date
\supset	Moil Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RECEIVED-WATER SUP 2009 JUL - I PM 1: 0

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF HARRISON

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City of Pass Christian 2008 Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from four deep water wells that draw water from the Pascagoula Formation, approximately 900 feet below the ground surface.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been completed by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality. It indicates that all four of our wells are rated as a "MODERATE" risk for future contamination by groundwater. The complete report is available for review at the Water Department Billing Office

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The Pass Christian Board of Aldermen has a regularly scheduled meeting on the first and third Tuesday of each month, beginning at 6:00 PM. All customers of the Pass Christian Water System are invited to attend.

Additional Information for Lead-

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Pass Christian is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gqv/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	MCLG	MCL. TT.		Range			
Contaminants	or MRDLG	or MRDL	Your Water	Low 1	Sample High Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfe	ction By-Pro	ducts	***********		CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND	**********	
(There is convincing evi-	lence that acc	lition of a	disinfectant is	necessary f	or control of micro	ibial conta	minauts.)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	42	NA ·	2008	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	59.49	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminant	,						
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.49	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018498	NA .	,2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.09	NA	2008	. No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.09	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.771	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	20.6	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.483	NA .	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0,09	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.19	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.019	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0,49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

(ppb) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) Benzene (ppb) Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) Dichloromethane (ppb) Ethylbenzene (ppb) o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	3 7 70 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 7 70 5 5 5 5 5	0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49	NA NA NA NA	2008 2008 2008 2008 2008	No No No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories Discharge from industrial chemical factories Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) Benzene (ppb) Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb) Dichloromethane (ppb) Ethylbenzene (ppb) o-Dichlorobenzene	70 0 0 0 0 0 0	70 5 5 5 5	0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49	NA NA NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) Benzene (ppb) Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb) Dichloromethane (ppb) Ethylbenzene (ppb) o-Dichlorobenzene	0 0 0 70 0	5 5 5	0.49	NA NA	2008		
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) Benzene (ppb) Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb) Dichloromethane (ppb) Ethylbenzene (ppb) o-Dichlorobenzene	0 0 0 70	5 5 5	0.49	NA		No	
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) Benzene (ppb) Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) cis-1,2- Dichlorocthylene (ppb) Dichloromethane (ppb) Ethylbenzene (ppb) o-Dichlorobenzene	0 0 70 0	5 5	0.49		2008		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb) Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) cis-1,2- Dichlorocthylene (ppb) Dichloromethane (ppb) Ethylbenzene (ppb) o-Dichlorobenzene	0 70 0	5	***************************************	NA	바람들 경하는 많은 일반을 하는 것이 없어요.	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
(ppb) cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb) Dichloromethane (ppb) Ethylbenzene (ppb) o-Dichlorobenzene	70 0		***************************************		2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb) Dichloromethane (ppb) Ethylbenzene (ppb) o-Dichlorobenzene	0	70		NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Dichloromethane (ppb) Ethylbenzene (ppb) o-Dichlorobenzene			0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb) o-Dichlorobenzene		5	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
	700	700	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
	600	600	0.49	NA	· 2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.00049	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2- Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	.0	5	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.49	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00049	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Contaminants	MCI			· ·			
			Wat			mples reding	Exceeds Typical Source AL
Inorganic Contaminants					Marie Service Control of the Control		
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.	3 0.3		2007 0		No Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consur taps (ppb)	mer 0	1:	5 3		2007 0		No Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Unit Descriptions			Impor	taut Dr	inking Water Definit	ions	
<u> Ferm Defi</u>	inition		Term		<u>Definition</u>		
	n: parts per r igrams per l		MCLC	ì	MCLG: Maximum known or expected	Contamin risk to hea	ant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no alth. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
or m	: parts per b nicrograms p		MCL		MCLs Maximum Co as close to the MCL	ontaminar .Gs as feas	at Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are se sible using the best available treatment technology.
(μg/ NA NA:	L) : not applica	bla .	TT		*****************		required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
	Not detecte		AL		AL: Action Level: T which a water system	The concer	ntration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements
NR NR:	Monitoring required, but		Varian Exemp	ces and	Variances and Exen		ate or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain
	mmended.		MRDL		conditions. MRDLG: Maximum	n residual	disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no
or more information, plea	ase contact:				known or expected a contaminants.	risk to hea	distinction level goal. The level of a drinking water distinction below which there is no lith. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial
Bruce Anthony Address: 97 Clark Avenue			MRDL		MRDL: Maximum i	residual di e that addi	sinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is tion of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Pass Christian, MS 39571 228-452-2031	\ \		MNR		MNR: Monitored N	****************	
			MPL		MPL: State Assigne	d Maximu	un Permissible Level
<u> </u>					<u> </u>	· ·	<u>.</u>

240009

August 5, 2009

Division of Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39315-1700

Re:

City of Pass Christian

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Gentlemen:

Please find enclose the revised 2008 Consumer Confidence Report with the required language as well as the notice that was provided on all City of Pass Christian water bills informing the residents of the availability of the revised report.

Should you have any questions or need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Singerely

Bob Escher, P.E

City Engineer

BE:ltt:794 Enclosure

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

City of Pass Christian 2008 Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Additional Information for Lead

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***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or <u>MRDLG</u>	MCL, TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	Your <u>Water</u>	Ra <u>Low</u>	nge <u>High</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfec	tion By-Pro	ducts						
(There is convincing evid	ence that add	lition of a d	isinfectant	is necessa	ary for co	ontrol of mi	crobial conta	minants.)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	42	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	2.01	2.01	2.21	2008	No	Water additive used to contro microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	59.49	NA	N.25664 0 ((00-10-10)	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	\$							

Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.49	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018498	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.09	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.09	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.771	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	20.6	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.483	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.09	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.19	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.019	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.49	ΝΛ	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore- processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contan 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	ninants 200	200	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) 1,1-Dichloroethylene	3	5	0.49	NA NA	2008	No No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories Discharge from industrial

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	70	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile-
(ppb) 1,2-Dichloroethane	0	5	0.49	NA	2008	No	finishing factories Discharge from industrial
(ppb)							chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.00049	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2- Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.49	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.49	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00049	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	AL	Your <u>Water</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds <u>AL</u>	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions						
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>					
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)					
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)					
NA	NA: not applicable					
ND	ND: Not detected					
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.					

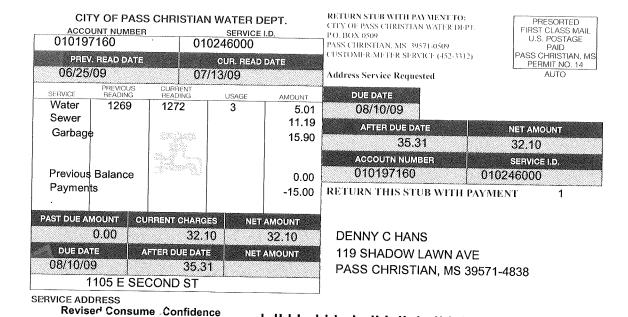
Important Drinking Water Def	initions
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Bruce Anthony Address: 397 Clark Avenue Pass Christian, MS 39571 228-452-2031

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/9/09	Time: 12:19
PWSID: <u>240009</u>	
System Name: Pass Christia	guarante.
	esage re: Radiological Lab
MRDL Violation Chlori Other Violation(s)	ne Residual (MRDL) RAA
Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy Will notify customers of availability of corrected report o	
WILL DO CORRECTED COPY AND CUSTOMERS OF AVAILABLE COP REPORT ON WATER BILL OR LET AND SEND US A COPY.	
Spoke with BOND ESCHOOL (Operator, Owner, Secretary)	228 863-0667
	- 100 QUALTOKO FAX



Report is available for review in the billing office.

SERVICE ADDRESS

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RETURN STUB WITH PAYMENT TO: PRESORTED CITY OF PASS CHRISTIAN WATER DEPT. CITY OF PASS CHRISTIAN WATER DEPT FIRST CLASS MAIL ACCOUNT NUMBER SERVICE I.D P.O. BOX 0509 U.S. POSTAGE PAID 010109000 010109000 PASS CHRISTIAN, MS 39571-0509 PASS CHRISTIAN, MS PERMIT NO. 14 CUSTOMER/METER SERVICE (452-3312) PREV. READ DATE **CUR. READ DATE** AUTO 06/03/09 07/08/09 Address Service Requested PREVIOUS READING CURRENT READING DUE DATE USAGE AMOUNT Water 08/10/09 1032 1035 8.35 Sewer 11.19 Revised Consumer AFTER DUE DATE **NET AMOUNT** Garbage Confidence Report is 13.25 36.08 32.79 available for review ACCOUTN NUMBER SERVICE I.D. in the billing office. 010109000 010109000 Previous Balance 30.29 **BANK DRAFT Payments** -30.29 RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT DO NOT PAY 642 PAST DUE AMOUNT **CURRENT CHARGES NET AMOUNT** JERLON D LADNER, SR 0.00 32.79 32.79 DUE DATE 1551 E SECOND ST AFTER DUE DATE **NET AMOUNT** 08/10/09 36.08 PASS CHRISTIAN, MS 39571-3129 1551 E SECOND ST